The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,619.

PRICE 3½d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28. 1789.

ENGLISH APPLES AND PEARS
FOR SALE.

Just arrived, after a short passage from KENT,

A Cargo of exceeding good Table and Baking APPLES, together with a few bushels very fine eating PEARS, to be Sold reasonable, in a Warehouse in the Timber Bush.

LEITH, Sept. 28. 1789.

ROYAL ARCHERS UNIFORMS.

WILLIAM DALRYMPLE, Woolen Draper, within the Royal Exchange Edinburgh, having been appointed by the Council of the Royal Company of Archers, of the 8th May 1788, to furnish their UNIFORMS, procured for the use of the Company, a large quantity of TARTAN, of a different fabrick, and superior quality to any ever made in this country before, of which he has at present a considerable quantity on hand; as also, a large stock of superfine Green Cloth, White Cassimire, and the last new pattern of Uniform Buttons fixed on by the Company. As he sells these articles upon the most reasonable terms, he trusts the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Company will be pleased to honour him with their orders for such articles of their Uniform as they may have occasion for on the 19th of October next, when his Majesty's Prize is to be shot for on Bruntsfield Links.

WILLIAM DALRYMPLE has always on hand a complete assortment of fashionable Cloths and fancy Waistcoats, with all the other articles in the Woolen Drapery line, which he sells upon the most moderate terms.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,
Lombard Street, London.

PERSONS insured by this Company, whose annual Premiums fall due at MICHAELMAS, being the 29th September, are requested to take notice, that printed receipts (issued from, and chequed at this Office) are now in the hands of the several Agents.

The Agents of the Phœnix Company for Scotland are
JOHN STENHOUSE, Esq; *Edinburgh.*
HARRY LUMSDEN, Esq; *Aberdeen.*
Messr LOUDON, CRAIGIE, and CO. *Glasgow.*
Mr THOMAS SANDEMAN, *Perth.*
WILLIAM CLARK, *Dumfries.*

It is acknowledged on every side, that the equitable system upon which Insurances against Fire are now effected, has been secured to the Public by the liberal plan of this Company; and the Office has, in return, been honoured with marks of public approbation from all ranks of the Public.

This Company is not founded on the principle of the Contributionship Societies, in which persons insured are liable for the losses of others: On the contrary, the policies of this Office contain a full engagement to pay the whole amount of any loss sustained; for which purpose the Company holds in readiness ample funds in Government Securities, and at all times discharges the demands of sufferers with as much honour and promptitude as any Insurance Company of Great Britain.

☞ Printed Proposals, containing the rates of Insurance, and full information of the rules, may be had GRATIS of the Agents in all the principal cities and towns of Great Britain.

By Order of the Directors,
H. A. HARDY, Sec. of the Country department.
Not to be repeated.

PEEBLES, SEPTEMBER 3. 1789.

THE public School of this place was this day examined by the Magistrates, a Committee of the Presbytery, and a respectable company from the neighbourhood.

The young gentlemen under Mr OMAN the Rector discovered a satisfactory acquaintance with the principles of grammar, translated with accuracy different authors in prose and verse, and turned readily Latin and English sentences put to them by the examinators. The highest class displayed much knowledge in the Roman antiquities, and read the most difficult authors with fluency and ease unusual amongst youth of their ages. There was only one Greek scholar, who translated a part of the Iliad with propriety—And Mr Oman himself discovered that he had by his practice and experience acquired such a mode of communicating instruction as showed him to be a good teacher.

The beautiful specimens of plain and ornamental writing in the different hands, produced by almost all of them, were highly pleasing to every person present, who unanimously declared that they never knew of any school, however numerous, in which there were so many excellent writers.

The English school afforded also convincing proofs of the unremitting diligence and attention of Mr GRAY, as the children spelled and read with accuracy, and those farther advanced exemplified the rules of grammar with such a degree of precision as did much credit to their master.

(Signed) JAMES REID, Provost.
WILLIAM DADGLIESH, } Ministers.
WILLIAM MARSHALL, }

*** The School convenes on Thursday the 8th of October next. Mr Oman has accommodation for a few more BOARDERS upon the most reasonable terms.

COUNTY OF LINLITHGOW.

NOTICE is hereby given, That Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in their next Session, for leave to bring in a bill for putting under the separate management of the trustees of the county of Linlithgow, that part of the post road from Edinburgh, between Carlowrie Bridge and Linlithgow Bridge, leading through the parishes of Linlithgow, Ecclesmachan, Dalmenie, and Kirkliston.

JA. TAYLOR, Clk.

Linlithgow, Sept. 25. 1789.

NOTICE
TO THE CREDITORS OF THOMAS WITTET,
Linen-manufacturer in Perth.

THAT upon the application of John Greig of Lethangie, one of the said Thomas Wittet's creditors to the extent required by law, the Lord Stonefield, Ordinary, officiating on the bills, by interlocutor dated the 26th day of September current, sequestrated the whole real and personal estate of the said Thomas Wittet; and appointed his creditors to meet at Perth, and within the house of John Hog, vintner there, upon Monday the 5th day of October next, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to choose an interim factor thereon.

The creditors of the said Thomas Wittet are therefore required to attend the said meeting for the above purpose, and to bring along with them their grounds of debt, with oaths on the verity thereof, to be produced before the Commissioner who shall attend the meeting, in order to qualify them to vote and act as the statute directs.

NOTICE
TO THE CREDITORS OF WILLIAM MUDIE
Merchant in Glasgow.

THAT upon the application of the said William Mudie, with the concurrence of a Creditor qualified in terms of the statute, the Lord Stonfield, Ordinary, officiating on the bills, sequestrated the whole real and personal estate, of the said William Mudie wherever situated; and appointed the Creditors to meet in the house of Alexander Stratheirne vintner in Glasgow, upon Saturday the 3d October next at twelve o'clock noon, to name an Interim factor on said sequestrated estate, and granted warrant in the usual form, for receiving the Creditors grounds of debt, and for the other purposes mentioned in the statute.

Of which this notice is given to all concerned.

IN CUSTODY ON SUSPICION,
In the House of Correction at Manchester,

FOUR MEN who call themselves and had in their possession as below, and who say that most of them were born in the North of Scotland. The horses and bills are strongly suspected to be STOLEN, as these men gave very evasive answers on their examination. Whoever claims any of the property hereafter mentioned, or knows any thing against the men after described, may apply to Thomas B. Bayley, Esq; of Hope, near Manchester; or the Deputy Constable of the aforesaid town; or to William Scot, procurator-fiscal of the county of Edinburgh.

JOHN STEVENSON, a Scotchman, about 5 feet 5 inches and a half high, about 22 years of age, by trade a travelling chapman; brown eyes, dark hair, a small scar on his right eye, fair complexion, a little marked with the small pox, stout made; blue coat with yellow buttons, a printed velveret waistcoat, with corduroy breeches, and a pair of new boots.

JOHN STEVENSON, a Scotchman, and who says he is from Dundee, 5 feet 8 inches and a quarter high, a travelling chapman; 20 years of age, brown hair, grey eyes, full featured, a scar or cross on his right brow, pock-marked, light complexion, stout made; had on a brown coat, with yellow buttons, a velveret waistcoat, with white buttons, corduroy breeches, with silk and worsted stockings, and a large pair of plated buckles.

DONALD M'DONALD, a Scotchman, who says he is from Lanark in Scotland, by trade a shoemaker; 5 feet 4 inches and three quarters high, aged 19 years, sandy curled hair, grey eyes, fresh complexion, full featured, large feet, with an olive green coat, gilt buttons, a velveret waistcoat, yellow buttons, a pair of velveret olive breeches, with a pair of new boots.

JOHN HAMILTON, by trade a tailor, says he was born in Glasgow in Scotland, aged 15 years, about 5 feet 2 inches high, brown hair, brown eyes, dark complexion, small featured, slender made, dark olive green coat, velveret waistcoat, white buttons, dark velveret breeches, and new boots.

No. 33. York Bank Bills—(Copy)

I promise to pay to Rob. Royds, Esq; or Bearer, Five Pounds on demand, at York, value received, Nov. 16, 1786.

For Self, Raper, Clough, and Swann.

£. 5. Henry Garforth,

No. F f. 567, (red ink) Darlington Bank, 7th of the 3d Month, 1787.

I promise to pay Five Guineas to Thomas Smith, or Bearer, on demand, here, or thirty-one days after sight, at Smith Wright, and Grays, bankers, London, value received.

For James, Jonathan, and James Backhouse, jun.

Five Guineas, F. f. 567. James Backhouse.

Entered, Geo. Taylor

Indorsed
James Backhouse, jun.
James Garnett
Fra. Carbutt
546 Peter Rhodes
John Stevenson
Charles Johnson

No. B 337.

I promise to pay to Mr Henry Bateman, or Bearer, on demand, Ten Pounds; value received.

Newcastle Bank, 11th March. 1784.

For Bell. Carr, Cookson, Widdrington, and Co.

£. 10. Thomas Gibson.

Entered Jn. Daquia, No. B 337.

No. J. 709

I promise to pay Mr Benj. Bulk or Bearer, on demand, the sum of Two Pence, value received.

Scale or Cross Bank Newcastle 24 Jany 1784.

For Sir J. Duncan, Hyde, Strap, Last, Awl, and Self.

Two Pence. Jacob End.

Entered Jas Back, No. J. 709.

N. B. Our Estate liable and Copper taken.

Donald M'Donald, pawned a Watch with W. Jackson, Newcastle, September, 1st 1789, for 21 s. 2 d.

No. A. 499, Whitby new Bank.

I promise to pay the Bearer on demand Five Guineas. Value received the 20th of September, 1788.

For Clarke, Richardson, and Hodgson.

Five Guineas. Henry Clarke.

Entered J. Mort.

No. B. 355.

I promise to pay to Mr Henry Bateman or Bearer, on demand, Ten Pounds. Value received.

Newcastle Bank, 11th March, 1784.

For Bell, Carr, Cookson, Widdrington, and Co.

£. 10. Thomas Gibson.

Entered Jn. Daquia.

No. B 355.

A Black Gelding, about thirteen hands and a half high, a star on the forehead, aged, four black feet, with a few white hairs on each side of the neck by drawing.

A Bay Mare, aged, with cropt ears, a small star on the forehead, near foot behind white, and a little white hair on both fore feet, black mane and tail, about thirteen and a half hands high, set tail.

A Chesnut Gelding, about seven years old, white star down the face, both hind feet white, a remarkable mark on the near buttock, with grey hairs, flaxen mane and tail cut, about fourteen and a half hands high.

A small Black Poney, a star on the forehead, about seven years old, the off hind foot white, saddle marks on the back.

A Hackney Saddle, made by J. Lee and Son, saddlers, Leeds.

Also, now in the custody of the above Deputy Constable of Manchester, a Linen Plaid Chain, Linen Yarn, Blue Cotton, Knotted Silk Handkerchiefs for dying, Woollen Cloth, &c. &c.

September 21. 1789.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the deceased Mr WILLIAM AYTOUN, writer to the signet.

THE trustee for the creditors of the said William Aytoun having ordered a second dividend to be paid to the creditors, the same will be paid by Robert Bremner, at Mr Mitchelson's, Nicolson-Street, where attendance will be given, for that purpose, on Monday the 5th day of October next, and every lawful day thereafter, from 10 o'clock forenoon, to 2 o'clock afternoon.

PRICES OF STOCKS, SEPT. 25.

Bank Stock,	—	3 per cent. 1751,	—
3 per cent. red.	—	India Stock,	—
Ditto con.	80½ a ¼ a ⅜.	Ditto Scrip.	5½ a 6.
4 per cent. 1777,	—	Ditto Ann.	—
5 per cent. Ann. 1784,	118½ a ¾ a ½.	Ditto Bonds,	103 prem.
Bank Long. Ann.	—	New Navy, and Victualling Bills,	¾ dise.
Ditto 1778, for 30 years,	—	Exchequer bills,	60 prem.
South Sea Stock,	—	Lottery Tickets,	16 l.
Ditto Old Ann.	—	Irish Tickets,	6 l. 12 s. 6 d. a 13 s.
New ditto,	—	Tontine,	—

EXCHANGES ON

Amsterdam,	38	5	Oporto,	5	5⅞
Ditto Sight,	38	3	Paris,		27½
Rotterdam,	38	7	Ditto 2 U.		27¼
Hamburg,	35	3 2½ U	Bourdeaux 2 U.		27½
Lisbon,	5	6¼	Dublin,		⅜

LONDON——SEPT. 25.

In ancient Rome, the Consuls had no authority of giving a negative to the acts or decrees of the Senate; but the Tribunes of the people had that power, though not permitted to sit among the Senators, but only in the porch or intrance.

The Patricians, at length, devised a mode for depriving them of this great privilege, by increasing the number of such popular officers, and as they must all have been unanimous in pronouncing the *veto*, which simply implies, "I forbid," the Senators ever found means to gain one, at least, over to their interest, and thus the Tribunitian power was rendered of no effect.

The French Assembly are for depriving their Sovereign of this participation of the Legislative privilege, by which he would be limited, like the Roman Consuls, but with this difference,—he would enjoy the executive dignity for life, but the others were chosen annually into office.

The Officers of Comte d'Artois' household, and his Guards, have received notice, that they might go where they pleased till further orders, as his Royal Highness had no occasion at present for their services.

Mons. Augrain, Librarian to his Royal Highness, has received orders from that Prince to sell by auction all the books in the library of the Arsenal, which his Royal Highness purchased some few years ago from the late Mons. de Paulmy.

At the beginning of the last century, coaches came into fashion in France, and for some time, in all Paris, they scarcely amounted to a hundred, and were only used by the ladies of the highest distinction. As Paris, in the year 1658, was not properly paved, and the dirt-carts not sufficient for clearing the streets, there was no going abroad but on horseback and booted, and the half-boots and gilded spurs were a long time used in common visits; even those who had neither coach nor saddle-horse, visited in white half-boots. The first coach with glass windows, and a glass in the front, was brought from Brussels in the year 1660, by the Prince of Condé.

The Wild Boars, the hunting of which is a royal diversion, are become so numerous in the woods in many parts of Germany, that a general license is expected to be granted for the destruction of those voracious animals. A license of the above nature was several years ago given to people of all descriptions, but when the number of Wild Boars was thought to be sufficiently diminished, it was revoked.

MARQUISSATES.

This dignity, which is called by the Saxons *Markin Reve*, and by the Germans *Markgrave*, took its original from *Mark* or *March*, which, in the language of the Northern nations, is a limit or bound, and their office was to guard or govern the frontiers of a province.

This title, which hath the next place of honour to a Duke, was introduced several years afterwards, and the first on whom it was conferred was the great favourite of Richard the Second, *Robert de Vere*, Earl of Oxford, who was created Marquis of Dublin, and by him placed in Parliament between the Dukes and Earls.

So scarce was this honour in England, that even down to the year 1782, there was but one of that title, by *patent*, in England and Ireland, who was the late Marquis of Rockingham.

In 1784, however, they began to sprout with redoubled vigour, by the addition of *three English Marquisses*; and on the 15th of last month *six* more, viz. four in Ireland, and two in England, making in the whole, in England and Ireland, *nine Marquisses*; besides those sons of Dukes who are honoured with that title by courtesy.

The difference of the titles and address of a Duke and a Marquis, is as follows:

That of a Duke, "High and Mighty Prince," and when addressed by the King, or Queen, "Our right trusty, and *right* entirely beloved Cousin."

That of a Marquis, "Most Noble and Puissant Prince," and when addressed by the King, or Queen, "Our right trusty, and entirely beloved Cousin."

TRANSITION.

The Grandfather of the present Lord Mountjoy was a footman, whose intrinsic merit afterwards, as an under clerk in the Treasury of Ireland, raised him in process of time to the high and lucrative station of Vice Treasurer. His son afterwards became Teller of the Exchequer, at a time when Ireland, instead of owing, had always a redundancy of money in the national coffers; and when to this we add, that the Vice Treasurer's salary was only 60 l. *per annum*, and that the grandson at this moment enjoys a clear estate of 40,000 l. a-year, it may be said—"There was pretty picking in those days."

Mr Gardiner, now Baron Mountjoy, is (every noble and ancient family by his mother's side. The estate lies chiefly in Dublin and its suburbs, and every day encreases the value. The facetious and witty Lord Ross, as old Gardiner one day was stepping into his carriage, said—"Take care, Luke, you don't mistake and *get up behind*."—Mr Gardiner very aptly retorted—"Never fear—I am just stepping *in* where you have stepped *out*;"—which was literally the case, for his Lordship, through distress, had not long parted with his carriage and horses, and Gardiner had bought them at a public auction.

EXETER.

Mrs Siddons' benefit here the other night, at which she played the character of *Lady Macbeth*, by no means proved so profitable as she expected; and *laurels* alone, it seems, bound not the wishes of the *Theatrical Daphne*.

The benches of the green boxes were far from groaning; half a-dozen was their utmost burthen, and even the *Gods* for once forsook her; not half the region of *Olympus* was occupied.

During the representation, a circumstance occurred so ludicrously opposite to Tragedy, as must have not a little wounded the feelings of the Royal Heroine.

The company not being quite so numerous as that which marshals itself beneath her brother at *Old Drury*, they were obliged, in the Banquet Scene, *by a promotion unusually repaid*, to substitute *twa bonnie Lads frae the North*, who served as privates in a regiment of dragoons quartered in this city, as guests to the mighty Thane, instead of the usual display of General Officers, so delightful to behold upon such occasions; and when the awful *Ghost* of the bloody-bolter'd *Banquo* had taken the chair, and *Lady Macbeth*, who, upon her husband's starting, had risen from her seat, exclaimed—

Think of this, good Peers,
But as a thing of custom—

the two dragoons, having each a glass of wine in his hand, (by no means *a thing of custom with them,*) *Robie Cooper*, one of them, was modestly setting down his bumper till the Lady had resumed her seat; but *Sauny Grant*, the other, (*who was evidently the oldest soldier,*) instantly vociferated, as if in an agony of concern for the folly of his comrade—"Hoot-awa! Hoot-awa, man! haud your hand, and drink awa'—De'el tak me but its the first time she has asked us to tak a sip since she has been playing her vagaries here; dinna ye ken, the Lassie's mickle sparing o' her cheer."

Never was heard such uproar as this produced, among not only the Scottish Courtiers, but the audience—the very *Ghost* had like to have *died* with laughing—But merry as it was, it did not obtain the new-made Generals a supper from their *liberal* Hostess.

EPITAPH
ON A LINEAL DESCENDANT OF THE LAST
GREEK EMPEROR.

TRANSLATED FROM
THE ORIGINAL LATIN INSCRIPTION
ON THE MONUMENT
ERECTED TO HIS MEMORY IN LANDULPH
CHURCH, CORNWALL.

Here lies the Body of
THEODORO PALEOLOGUS,
Of Pesaro, in Italy,
Descended from the IMPERIAL Line
Of the last Christian Emperors of GREECE,
Being the Son of
CAMILLO, the Son of PROSPER, the Son of
THEODORO, the Son of JOHN,
The Son of THOMAS,
Second Brother to CONSTANTINE PALEOLOGUS,
The Eighth of that Name,
And last of that Line, that reigned in
Constantinople,
Until subdued by the Turks;
Who married MARY, the Daughter of
WILLIAM BALLS,
Of Hadley, in Suffolk, Gentleman,
And had Issue five Children,
THEODORO, JOHN, FERNANDO, MARIA,
and DOROTHY,
And departed this Life, at Clifton,
January 21, 1636.

By order of
The Commissioners of Supply for the Shire of Fife.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, agreeable to the standing orders of the Hon. House of Commons, that application is intended to be made, in the next Session of Parliament, for leave to bring in a bill for making and repairing, and erecting Turnpikes, and levying Tolls upon the following roads within the county of Fife.

I. The road from Newmill-bridge, by Foodie's-mill, Inverkeithing, Aberdour, Kirkcaldy, Gallatown, and Cameronbridge, to Crail;—leading through the parishes of Torryburn, Carnock, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, Dalgety, Aberdour, Burntisland, Kinghorn, Abbotshall, Kirkaldy, Dysart, Wemyss, Scoonie, Largo, Newburn, Kilconquhar, Carnbee, St Monance, Pittenweem, Anstruther Wester, Anstruther Easter, Kilrenny, and Crail.

II. The road from Newmill-bridge, by Dunfermline, the Grofsgates, and Auchtertoul, to Kirkcaldy, to branch off to Charlestown and Limekills, by Crossford, Cavil, and Lady's-mill;—leading through the parishes of Torryburn, Carnock, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, Beath, Dalgety, Aberdour, Auchterderran, Auchtertoul, Kinghorn, Abbotshall, and Kirkcaldy.

III. The road from Dunfermline to the extremity of the county of Fife, joining the county of Perth;—leading through the parishes of Dunfermline, Carnock, and Saline.

IV. The road from Plaisterers to North Queensferry, by Kinglassie, Auchterderran, and the kirk of Beath;—leading through the parishes of Markinch, Leslie, Kinglassie, Auchterderran, Ballingray, Beath, Dalgety, Dunfermline, and Inverkeithing.

V. The road from Kirkcaldy northwards till it joins the road from the Plaisterers to North Queensferry;—leading through the parishes of Kirkcaldy, Abbotshall, Auchterderran, Kinglassie, and Leslie.

VI. The road from Kirkcaldy, by the New Inn, Cupar, and Pitcullo, to Dundee water-side;—leading through the parishes of Kirkcaldy, Dysart, Kinglassie, Markinch, Falkland, Kettle, Cult, Ceres, Cupar, Dairsie, Leauchars, Ferry, Forgan, and Balmerino.

VII. The road from the New Inn, by Falkland and Strathmiglo, to the extremity of the county of Fife, joining the county of Perth, and to branch off to Newburgh bye-road;—leading through the parishes of Markinch, Falkland, Auchtermuchty, Strathmiglo, Newburgh, Flisk, Abdie, Dunboig, Monymeal, Colessie, and Kettle.

VIII. The road from Cupar, by Rainesford and Lethem, through Kennoway, to Cameron-bridge, where it joins the great road from Newmill-bridge to Crail;—leading through the parishes of Cupar, Ceres, Cults, Largo, Scoonie, Kennoway, and Wemyss.

IX. The road from Cupar, by Callinch-bridge, to Balcarras, where it joins the great road leading from Newmill-bridge to Crail, to branch off by Lathockar-bridge to Crail;—leading through the parishes of Cupar, Ceres, Cameron, Kilconquhar, Carnbee, Deninno, Kingsbarns, and Crail.

X. The road from St Andrew's, by Dairsie-bridge, Cupar and Strathmiglo, to the extremity of the county of Fife, joining the county of Kinross, and to branch off by Lethem and Newburgh, to the extremity of the county of Fife, joining the county of Perth;—leading through the parishes of St Andrew's, Dairsie, Cupar, Monymeal, Colessie, Auchtermuchty, Strathmiglo, Dunboig, Flisk, Abdie, and Newburgh.

XI. The road from St Andrew's, by Guard-bridge, till it joins the great road from Kirkcaldy to Dundee water-side at Drenfirnur;—leading through the parishes of St Andrew's, Leuchars, and Dairsie.

XII. The road from Dundee water-side, by Guard-bridge and Denhead, joining the road from Cupar to Balcarras, Raderny-ground;—and leading through the parishes of [illegible] gan, Ferry, Leuchars, St Andrew's, and Cameron.

XIII. The road from Kirkcaldy to Dysart, and from [illegible] fact until it join the road from Gallowtown to Cam[illegible] bridge;—leading through the parishes of Kirkcaldy, [illegible] and Wemyss.

JO. HORSBURGH,

CUPAR, SEPT. 8. 1789.

LLOYD'S LIST.—SEPTEMBER 25.

THE Jeremiah, Wise, stranded at Skimbemess, after unloading there eighty load of timber, is got off and arrived at Bolness.

Captain Bayne, of the Molly, from Antigua, arrived at Lancaster, spoke the Neptune, Bishop, from London, the 28th of August, in lat. 43. and lon. 44. bound to New York, all well.

Captain Petticrew, of the Ranger, from Jamaica, on the 19th ult. spoke the Vigilantia, Patterson, from Hamburgh to Charleston, lat. 34. lon. 71. out eighty-four days.

Captain Hebden, of the Everley, from Honduras, on the 5th instant, in lat 46. 46. lon. 44. W. spoke the Caroline, Gardner, from London to Quebec, all well.

Captain Johnes, of the Joseph, arrived at Liverpool, on the 25th ult. saw the hull of a large ship, keel up, red bottom, and many Barnacles on it, in lat. 30. lon. 46. 59.

Captain Davis, of the Cohone, arrived at Liverpool, on the 6th ult. off Cuba, saw a vessel without mast or bowsprit; she appeared an American brig, with a round-house; the people were raising jury masts.

The Fly, James, from Ulverstone, in Lancashire, to Newnham, is sunk near the New Passage, and one man drowned.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 4.—France, 1.—Flanders, 1.
Due—Ireland, 3.—Flanders, 1.—Holland, 1.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, *September* 18.

The plan of a general patriotic subscription seems more probable every day. The finance department, [illegible] and several public companies, have already offered one per cent. on their whole private properties. The plan is to be immediately submitted for the consideration of the National Assembly. If the latter makes it obligatory on the whole nation without distinction, the revenue is calculated at four hundred millions.

Something of this sort seems extremely necessary to give a spur to public credit, which diminishes daily. The funds fall very rapidly.

M. Necker's loan of eighty millions is almost full. Besides the interest of five per cent. the *douceur* of receiving one half in paper is equal to another one half per cent. Had this not been allowed, people doubt much whether the loan would have found subscribers.

M. Necker's popularity with the National Assembly has not increased since the publication of his late memorial, intended to have been presented to it.—Some hard truths were contained in it, which some of the Members do not relish.

Beaumarchais has addressed a very long letter to the Representatives of the Commons of Paris for refusing to admit him a Member of their Assembly.

On Thursday the National Assembly came to a final determination respecting the succession of the Crown, &c. in the following resolution.

"The National Assembly recognizes and declares, as the fundamental principle of the French monarchy,

"That the King's person is sacred and inviolable.

"That the Crown is indivisible; and,

"That the Crown shall be hereditary in the reigning family, from male to male, in the direct order of primogeniture, to the perpetual and absolute exclusion of females and their descendants, without meaning to predetermine any thing on the effect of renunciations."

Excepting the last words, the resolution is the same as was originally stated in this paper.

ANSWER OF THE KING.

M. Clermont de Tonnere acquainted the Assembly, that he had received from his Majesty a memorial, containing observations on the different articles decreed by the National Assembly.

The King commences by observing, that many of the articles presented to him to sanction, are only the text of laws upon which they ought to occupy themselves: That in approving the general spirit of these resolutions, there were yet several of them to which he could only give his assent provisionally; and that, however, he would qualify his opinions, or even renounce them all together, if, upon reconsideration, the Assembly should persevere in their first resolutions.

The King then recapitulates the different articles transmitted to him, and accompanies them with observations more or less detailed, as the object appeared to his Council more or less interesting.

ARTICLE I. *Suppression of the Feudal System.*

The King approves of the suppression of mortmain, contained in this article; and calls to mind what he himself did in his own domains in 1779. But his Majesty observes, that personal services, which are tainted in no degree with the disgraceful pollution that disfigures mortmain, properly so called, are an evident advantage to the landholders: That it is impossible to suppress them without an indemnity: That there are many personal duties which have been for many ages converted into pecuniary equivalents, of which it would be unjust to deprive the proprietors, without any recompence: That they are founded on contracts made in mutual good faith, and that this sort of property is transferable from family to family without alteration: That this would, in fact, go to the introduction of an embarrassing inquisition, as they must distinguish between this sort of commutations, and the other seigniorial rents: That in truth they could not do otherwise than place them in the class of recoverable rents: That among the seigniorial rights voted to be suppressed by this article, there are many in Alsace belonging to foreign sovereigns, whom they could not deprive of them, without violating the solemn treaties subsisting between those Princes and the Crown of France.

That in regard to the feudal rights, he chearfully adopted the disposition that declared them to be recoverable, provided the recovery was made in an equitable manner; but that they could not separate the one from the other: That thus, for example, they could not separate the recovery of quit-rents from the eventual rights of fines of alienation: That the extinction of this right of fines of alienation would be injurious to the prosperity of the state, because the Lords, anxious to preserve to themselves the right, leave the small estates in the hands of their vassals; instead of which, without this prospect, they would insensibly reunite to their own manors all the neighbouring estates; and it was well known, that vast estates were singularly hurtful to the common weal.

2. *Suppression of the Pigeon Houses.*

The King adopts this article without modification.

3. *Suppression of the Game Laws* *.

The King approves the disposition of this article, and that without speaking of the suppression mentioned by the legislative body, of the absurd right of rangership. His Majesty has already suppressed them himself, by an order of Council. The King, however, invites the Assembly to take care, that this right of hunting and sporting shall not increase the carrying of arms. He adds, that he has given orders to stop all prosecutions, and to release from punishment all those convicted of trespassing against these laws.

4. *Suppression of Seigniorial Tribunals.*

The King will also approve of this as soon as the Assembly shall have made known to him the new organization that they propose for the judicial power.

5. *Suppression of Tythes.*

"If the common good," says the King, "is to depend upon justice, I think that, upon this occasion, it is essential to reflect upon this unlimited suppression." He accepts, with the most lively acknowledgment, the sacrifices made by the noblesse and clergy, although he observes that they may not have reflected on the numerical extent of the tithes of France, which are from sixty to eighty milions a-year. That if they confined themselves to the pure and simple suppression of these tithes, the proprietors of the lands would alone profit from the munificence, each in proportion to the extent of his lands: That such proportion, if it was to act in the nature of a tax, could not be considered as a benefit: That merchants, traders, and all those who had no property in lands, would not profit from this liberality: That many persons would gain thirty millions of annual revenue by this suppression, without reason: That perhaps it would be more essential in the present derangement of the finances, to convert this suppression to the assistance of the state: That it was incumbent on them to enquire if the income of the clergy, when deprived, would be sufficient to the support of the church, and to its indispensible safety: That they must not lose sight of the interests of the order of Malta, who possessed tithes in France, and which made a part of the subsidy, that the commanders sent to Malta a power to which the commerce of France owed obligations.

6. *That Rents shall be recoverable.*

The King approves of this article, without modification.

7. *Suppression of the Venality of Offices.*

The King approves this article, provided that they give assurance that the Judges, who shall be substituted in the room of those who now exercise the functions, shall be worthy of his confidence, and of that of his people. His Majesty adds, That the venality of offices supposes in those who purchase, a certain education: That the extent of the judicial finances is such, that it is impossible to reimburse them, without making immense sacrifices: That if the Judges were henceforward to be paid by new contributions, such an institution would oppress the people; and that the suppression of the venality of offices includes that of revenal rights, which form a considerable part of the public revenue.

8. *Suppression of the Casual Rights of Rectors.*

The King approves of this article.

9. *Suppression of particular Privileges respecting Subsidies.*

The King approves it, and he here makes an eulogium on the generosity of the two orders, who have consented to this wise equality, which alone can render the state happy.

10. *Suppression of the Privileges of the Provinces.*

The King approves, provided it meets with no opposition from the privileged provinces.

11. *Admissibility of Citizens to all Offices.*

His Majesty approves this disposition, and wishes all his subjects indiscriminately should fill those places wherein they can serve the state. He will see with pleasure; merit aspiring to employment.

12. *Suppression of the First Fruits.*

The right belongs to the Court of Rome, in consequence of treaties, contracts, and acts passed between sovereigns; neither of the parties can be deprived of their rights unheard; but, the King adds, that the wish of the National Assembly shall induce him to negociate the matter with the Court of Rome.

13. *Suppression of the First Fruits of Livings, &c.*

The King observes, that these rights cannot be suppressed without indemnity; that they frequently form an essential part of the episcopal revenues to which they are attached, and that were they deprived of these and their tithes, it would not be possible for them to contribute to the public imposts.

14. *Suppression of a plurality of Benefices.*

The King assents to this article.

15. *Examination of Court Pensions.*

The King pledges himself not to object to the examination, required by the National Assembly of those pensions. But, he is of opinion, such an inquisition might occasion alarms. He, therefore, proposes to the Assembly, to examine, if a reduction, founded on general principles, would not be preferable.

As to the decree relative to the exportation and importation of grain, his Majesty promises his sanction; but observes, that, while the present fermentation reigns throughout the kingdom, it would be a want of discretion to put a law of that nature in force with severity; that he has given orders to prevent exportation, but that the agents of the farmers had absconded, and that the public forces were not in a situation to prevent fraud entirely. The King concluded his discourse, by recommending to the National Assembly to think seriously of the imposts; adding, that he had already several times requested them to take into consideration this important object; but that his request had not yet been complied with.

Our readers will anticipate the reception of this memorial. If the clergy and the nobility gave marks of approbation when M. de Clermont Tonnerre read it, the Commons, who justly dread its consequences, shewed far other dispositions. The first motion was for its being immediately printed, and distributed throughout the provinces, which motion was received with approbation.

M. Goupy de Prefeln spoke first on this subject, and the Honourable Member, ignorant, no doubt, of the danger of leaving to the executive power the right of renewing at will a discussion of the laws made by the legislative body, proposed appointing a committee of sixty persons to examine this memorial, and make their report to the Assembly.

M. le Chapelier, during whose presidency these important proceedings were decried, declared, that, on the contrary, it would be losing sight of the power of the Assembly to discuss them again; that the President should be directed to wait on the King, and intreat him to promulgate these decrees; and that he ought not to quit the Royal presence without obtaining this sanction.

M. le Camus proposed naming four committees, between whom should be divided the different business contained in the King's memorial; and M. le Viscomte de Mirabeau, who spoke much of the necessity of profiting from the King's representations, appeared to be of the same opinion.

M. le Comte de Mirabeau, (brother to the latter,) and M. Chassey, strongly supported M. le Chapelier's ideas. These two Honourable Members explained, with as much wisdom as judgment, the fundamental principles of the National Assembly.

Messrs. Bonnet, Robespierre, de la Rochefoucault, Rebell, and Peytion, supported the same opinion; and omitted nothing to enforce the knowledge of the limits that separate the executive from the constituting power.

M. de Volney almost eclipsed these great Orators, by an eloquent apostrophe, with which he began a discourse against the genius of perturbation that had within this fortnight, begun to introduce itself into the Assembly; and concluded by moving, that they should first seriously think of forming a Constitution; that when that great work was completed, they should next apply themselves to settle the number of Members who shall henceforward compose the Assembly, the necessary qualifications of the Electors and Elected, and the mode of Election; and all this being done, that the Assembly, without discontinuing its labours, should order a new Election, in order to substitute a truly national representation to an incoherent one, of which several Members are desirous of preferring their personal interests to those of the public. This motion, and a second by M. de Mirepoix, "That no Member of the present Assembly be capable of being re-elected," which were received with equal applause, made much noise; and it being then near four o'clock, the President adjourned the Assembly till the next day.

PRESENTS TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The city of L'Orient has made a gift to the Nation of 80,000 livres.

Three Ladies, the Baroness d'Audlau, the Marchioness de Sillery, her daughter, and the Viscomtess de Valence, daughter of Madame Sillepy (that is, the grandmother, mother, and grand-daughter), have all sent their jewels and plate to Madame Pajou, to be included in the contribution to the Nation.

M. Demonville, printer to the French Academy, has presented the nation with three hundred livres. His journeymen made up a purse of two hundred livres among themselves, and made an offering of it to their country.

M. Gilbert, Professor in the Ecole Veterinaire, or School of Farriery, presented the nation with five gold medals, obtained by him from different Academies.

This is the young Professor of Chatellerault, which gave the title of Duke and Peer of France to Duke Hamilton.

PARIS, *Sept.* 21.

The public conversation is wholly engaged on his Majesty's answer to the decrees of the National Assembly on the 4th of August, and following days.—To the Aristocratic party it is a matter of great exultation, while the Opposition, who are stiled, *the Party of the Palais Royale*, and, by some, *the Blood Hounds of Hell*, murmur extremely at it, and threaten an insurrection of the friends to liberty.

The Aristocratic party has gained much ground within these very few days. Several of the opposite leaders, who had the greatest weight among their own party, both for talents and judgment, seem leaning towards the King, and now support his measures, if not by an open avowal, at least by a tacit compliance. Of these we may reckon the Count de Clermont Tonnerre, Messieurs Maury, Cazales, Mounier, Thouret, &c. It was these Gentlemen who used to temperate the propositions of the very violent patriots, without, however, sacrificing the rights of the people. The rashness of these Gentlemen has done more for the King, than he could have commanded for himself. Flushed with their first advantages, and intoxicated with victory, they have swam beyond their depth, and lost their influence in the Legislature.

The deliberations on his Majesty's answer have produced a most novel and unexpected resolution, no less than to have the present National Assembly dissolved, and to elect a new one on a different plan.

M. de Volney, the Gentleman who proposed this singular motion, did it in the following terms:

"Observing, in the very organization of the National Assembly the seed of those troubles and distractions which agitate it, and the slow progress made towards attaining the object of its meeting, on the most mature reflection, I move to enter, without delay, on the great work of the constitution, and determine on the organization of future Assemblies, and the mode of their election—to order a new election of Representatives without loss of time—to substitute an Assembly truly National, in the room of a Representation so opposite in its principles, and where personal interests are preferred to the real welfare of the Nation."

This motion was adopted by unanimous consent and general acclamation.

All parties seemed rejoiced in being relieved from a tiresome sitting, which afforded but small hopes of personal emolument, while the obligation of a serious attention to business was considered by the majority of these gay French Legislators as a most painful sacrifice.

The acclamations seemed to be like that of schoolboys, delighted to leave their tasks for a Christmas vacation.

No time is yet fixed for this new call of Representatives. It is believed the letters patent will be issued early in November, and the writs returnable the latter end of January; but of this we shall speak more positive in a day or two.

As soon on Friday as his Majesty's answer to the resolution of the 4th of August, was made known to the Assembly, there was a general silence for some minutes. At length it was proposed to appoint a Committee of sixty persons to examine the King's answer, and to report upon it to the Assembly. That no debate should be suffered on this subject, until the report was made.

M. Chapelier moved, that the President should instantly repair to his Majesty, to require his sanction, that the Assembly should not adjourn until it was given, or at least promised.

These two motions were the object of much discussion, but it was the general opinion, that the King could not refuse his sanction to these Resolutions, which were principally articles of the constitution, or maxims or principles of the law.

On the 19th, however, the President of the National Assembly was deputed to his Majesty, to intreat him to take the resolutions of the 4th August again into his consideration.

After waiting three hours and an half, the President returned with this short answer:

"*Come to me again to-morrow evening.*"

On quitting the palace, the Keeper of the Seals asked the President, if he thought the tranquility of the National Assembly could be relied on till then? To which the President answered with a smile,—*Yes, always.*

In the interval of the President's absence, the Bishop of Langres took the chair.

M. Camus then observed, that the disorders which reigned in the kingdom required that they should immediately proceed to the organization of the Provincial Assemblies, and for the municipalities; and for this purpose he moved, that a Committee, consisting of one member from each generality should, for the present, divide the country.

The Viscount de Mirabeau was not of this opinion; he wondered that the motion of M. de Volney, which had been received so warmly the day before, should be now overlooked. They ought instantly to vote a re-election; there would then be an Assembly in which there would be more Landholders than Orators; more Citizens than Philosophers.

The Honourable Member proposed two amendments to M. de Volney's motion, That no Member of the present Assembly should be eligible for the next; and that none of the present Members should approach the place of the Elections.

M. de Gouy d'Arcy called the attention of the Assembly from this subject to a topic more pressing and more afflictive. He said they had lost much time, not less perhaps than six weeks, in discussing incidental motions, while there were terrible truths, which ought not to be concealed, and which they ought to meet like men. The storm was ready to burst on their heads, and it would be criminal to be silent.

The public treasure was the soul of the State; and as the cessation of the palpitations of the heart indicated the death of the human body, so the want of money announced the political death of a nation.

The second loan, he said, had not been more successful than the first—The Bankers in France, the Banks of Amsterdam, Geneva, and Hamburgh, were not disposed to lend their money, because they considered the loan merely as a palliative, and thought wisely that such a momentary expedient would serve only to accumulate the burden of the Nation; that as yet there had been no more than ten millions of the loan brought into the public treasury; that on the first of October the public payments would cease, and a bankruptcy was inevitable.

The murmur that this speech occasioned is not to be conceived.—Every one saw in his mind's eye the flame of civil war already kindled.

The Duke d'Aiguillon, President of the Committee of Finances, declared, that it was without authority that M. de Gouy, although a Member of the Committee, had published the alarming tidings; that his account was perhaps exaggerated, and that certainly the Committee had not information before them to ground such a declaration as he had made.

Another Member of the Committee shewed, by calculations which he submitted, that 16,822,000 livres had been subscribed to the Loan.

The Duke d'Aiguillon moved, that two days in the week might be set apart for discussing the subject of the Finances; and it was, after some conversation, settled that Friday and Saturday in each week, should be assigned for this special business.

M. de Mirabeau then, with his usual sagacity, opposed the indiscretion of the idea thrown out by his brother the Viscount, and M. de Volney, of a reelection, and of not permitting any of the present members to be re-chosen. He said it was contradictory to the solemn oath they had taken—that, in providing a new election, until they had settled the Constitution, would be acting in direct disobedience of their constituents—that, to fix ineligibility on any persons, would be a violation of one of their own principles, and would be in truth to say to the People, "you shall not give your confidence to those to whom you are desirous of giving it."

No other business was done that sitting.

Thursday, at half past two in the afternoon, seven carts, full of firelocks, bayonets, &c. for arming the militia of Versailles, from Paris, were ushered into town by beat of drum, sound of trumpet, and other martial music.

The carts were covered with green boughs, adorned with garlands.———They were preceded by the national infantry, and followed by a body, of which was the Count d'Estaing, and other General Officers.

The horse and foot went as far as the Bois de Boulogne to meet the arms, and were invited to a breakfast provided for them by Count d'Estaing.

ADVENTURE OF ONE OF THE FRENCH GUARDS AT LUENVILLE.

One of the French Guards, on his return to his native village, happening to pass through that city, was seized by the patrole and conducted before a Committee of the Royal Regiment of Carabineers, who have ever remained attached to the King.

After a short examination, he was ordered to be hanged on the spot; when, advancing to the Commanding Officer, the soldier opened his cartouch box, and presented a certificate, by which it was seen, that he was one of the seven who, in July last, refused to follow his comrades, and desert their Sovereign; and that he had received a pension of 200 livres per ann. for his loyalty.

On this, the regiment, instead of putting him to death, rent the air with their acclamations, and carried him around the city in triumph.

BOLOGNE,—*September* 15.

"The notoriously cruel and unheard of events that have taken place during the Revolution in this country, can hardly have escaped the notice and observation of yours—which, with all its remains of Gothic vulgarity and roughness of manners, has not yet, and I hope never will, exhibit such scenes of horrid and sanguinary enormities as have been long practised among us.

"Many of the Nobles, for only having uttered a few words in their own favour, have had their hats immediately taken off, and thence carried upon pikes in triumph through the streets.

"Many of the grave and reverend teachers of what is here called "The True Religion," have had their lawn sleeves, and other of their canonical habits torn from their back, for only pleading a little in their own behalf; and many others, who even held the peace, and said nothing on either side, have been, only on suspicion, hanged up at their lamps in the street; while others have been hacked to pieces by butchers, as they were coming out of their own doors."

LONDON,——SEPTEMBER 25.

Wednesday morning, their Majesties and the three eldest Princesses came from Windsor to Kew Palace, from whence the King and Queen came to town in their post-chaise and four: his Majesty, after seeing the Queen down at Buckingham-house, came directly to St James's, where there was a levee for the first time since October last. The shortness of the notice occasioned it being thinly attended; the company present were, his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, Duke of Leeds; Marquis of Salisbury; Earls of Courtown, Effingham, and Ailesford; Viscount Hinchinbroke, Cremorne, and Parker; Lords Camden, Hood, Herbert, Brownlow, Cathcart, Dacres, (Goldsticke) and Bolton (Lord in Waiting); the French, Spanish, Imperial, Dutch, Sardinian, Portugueze, Saxon, Polish, Hanoverian, Russian, and Swedish Ambassadors, and some other foreigners of rank; Lord Mayor of London and Chaplain, She-

Curtis, Mr Adair, late Recorder; the Solicitor-general, Sir F. Haldimande, Sir W. Fawcit, Sir J. Aubrey, Sir C. Gould, Sir G. Osborne, Sir J. Pilkington, Sir J. Clark; Mr Pitt, Mr Grenville, Mr Rose, Mr Howard; Generals Paoli, Craig, Grant, Morrison, and other military, and a few naval officers, Dr Jackson, &c. The levee was over before two o'clock; after which the Minister and Secretaries of State had private audiences of the King till near four o'clock; his Majesty then got into his post-chaise, and, after taking up the Queen at Buckingham-house, returned to Kew to dinner.

There was no other business at St James's this week.

The Royal Family went to Windsor yesterday morning.

The interview between his Majesty and the Prince of Wales, on Sunday, was as cordial as the friends of both, that is, all the worthy part of the kingdom, could wish.

Wednesday morning his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence came in his post-chaise from Richmond, to his apartments at St James's Palace, and after dressing himself waited on the King in his closet in St James's Palace, where his Highness had a long conference with his Majesty, previous to the levee at St James's.

The Duke of Clarence has taken a house in Hertford-street, May Fair, which he is furnishing with great elegance.

Wednesday Mr Eden, now Lord Auckland, of the kingdom of Ireland, was introduced to his Majesty, at St James's, by the Duke of Leeds, for the first time since his arrival from Madrid; and after the levee his Excellency was closeted with his Majesty upwards of an hour.

On account of the Master of the Ceremonies being absent from town, some Gentlemen who went yesterday to St James's were deprived of the honour of being presented.

To-morrow their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Duke of York dine with the Duke of Clarence, at his apartments in St James's Palace, and on Sunday set off for New-market Races.

The Duke of York continues mending, particularly by his change of air. He was so well a day or two ago, as to command the play, at Brighthelmstone for last night.

Lord Clermont is nearly recovered of the injury he received in the overturning of the Prince of Wales's carriage.

Yesterday at noon, there was a levee of the Foreign Ministers held at the Duke of Leeds's Office, Whitehall, which was attended by the French, Spanish, and Dutch Ambassadors, the Swedish, Polish, and Prussian Ministers, and the Imperial, Russian, Danish, Hanoverian, and Hessian Envoys.

At half past two o'clock the levee broke up, when the Dutch and Russian Ministers had a private conference with his Excellency the Duke of Leeds.

Yesterday morning, Lord Auckland waited on the Duke of Leeds, at his house in St James's Square, previous to his Grace going to the levee.

It has been reported, though, perhaps, on uncertain authority, that the Marquis of Buckingham does not return to Ireland—and that he is to be succeeded either by the Duke of Dorset or the Marquis of Bath.

Though the critical situation of some Boroughs may make it necessary for the several candidates to bestir themselves, it is generally thought we shall have no dissolution of Parliament till spring.

The Parliament then will be a year before its natural death, being convened in May 1784.

London is the only place in England, where, as in the present instance, the Sheriff and Member of Parliament can be the same person.

The Duke of Bedford and Earl of Cholmondeley's plan for a new Opera House in Leicester Fields, is at an end for the present, and will probably never be revived. A subscription was opened and filled, of thirty Gentlemen, at 2000l. each. The building was estimated at 50,000l.

The Duke of Bedford's improvements at Wooburn give him a mansion, in some parts, more complete than any in England, viz.

In stables, conservatory, and a tennis-court.—In a suite of bed-chambers and dressing-rooms depending also—there is no house like it.

The greatest part of Lord Mansfield's property is invested in mortgages on estates in Ireland; there is at least 100,000l. to employed—that was the mode in which his Lordship thought his money could be used to most advantage. His heirs, however, may think otherwise, and in withdrawing the cash and closing the mortgages, a shock would be given to a great part of the landed property in the kingdom.

Report will have it, that the Marquis of Graham is to be created an English peer.

Lord Fife is adding another grand room to his Whitehall mansion, which house was Pope's Mrs Martha Blount's—

O, blest with temper, &c.

The Chemists, it is said are the next victims to be immolated to the Premier's grand Idol Excise.

The Minister is himself a great Alchymist, and all his labours are directed to the discovery of gold. In the course of his chymical experiments, he intends to commit every atom of the constitution to the *Crucible* of Excise; and the connoisseurs are of opinion, that instead of gold, he will find at the bottom, a mere *caput mortuum*.

A gentleman who was present in the Hotel de Ville at Paris when the King, through a long line of armed men, went to present himself to his people, informs us, that the King's countenance was as pale as death, and evidently manifested (which was very natural) symptons of internal anxiety and agitation; but that after the extemporaneous and most affecting speech of the Count de Tollendal on that memorable occasion, and shedding a flood of tears, he entirely recovered his tranquillity.

That the Count de Tollendal should pronounce an oration on this occasion, was not a matter preconcerted; it was accidental. The King appeared, and with a slight inclination of his right-hand and his head, paid his respects, or rather made his obeisance to his people. A general murmur of satisfaction ran in an instant from street to street, and through multitudes of people, to Versailles from Paris; yet still a voice was wanting to introduce, with dignity and propriety, the people to the King, and the King to the people. All eyes were turned to the Count de Tollendal, who, with equal grace and animation, immediately pronounced the most affecting, eloquent, and important speech that ever, perhaps, was delivered on any occasion.

Among the Nobility, the next in point of eloquence to the Count de Tollendal is the Count de Clermont Tonerre, who in his manner, and even voice, resembles the late Viscount Sackville.

Politicians expect great changes from the Assembly of the Cortez of Spain at this critical juncture, when Liberty is waving her banner over so considerable a part of Europe.

Last Monday was the day appointed for their meeting, when the King's inauguration was to take place. It is, however, probable, that their meeting has been deferred to a more convenient season.

The Empress has sent the order of St Anne to the Prince of Nassau, for the victory he obtained over the Swedish Gallies on the 24th of August last.

Count Stakelberg, who carried the news to Petersburgh, has obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, a present of a gold snuff-box, mounted with brilliants, and one thousand ducats in gold.

A sort of epidemy rages at present on board the Swedish fleet at Carlescrone; there are upwards of 8000 of the seamen labouring under it.

There are some peculiar circumstances attending the young gentleman who shot himself in Hyde Park on Sunday last; five hundred guineas were lodged in the hands of his uncle, at Lambeth, for the purpose of purchasing a place under government. The uncle was dilatory—the young man began to think his relation meant to cheat him; he grew melancholy—and at length took the desperate resolution of putting an end to his existence. The first pistol he discharged was innefectual—the ball lodged in his neck; the second proved fatal. In his pocket eight guineas and a gold watch were found.

On Tuesday night, Colonel Ross arrived in town, having performed his wager three hours within the time stipulated.

We are happy to hear, that a Lady who keeps a linen-draper's shop at the west end of the town, has discharged every man, the porter excepted, and engaged women in their places. It is a pity but others of that, and similar professions, such as haberdashers, &c. would follow her example, which might be the means of preventing so many females, through distress, coming to that wretched situation which is so shocking to humanity. Most of those young men come raw from the plough, merely for the sake of an idler life, and to ape the gentleman.

The harvest, among other blessings that now favour us, has been as successful in Ireland as in England. The Irish ports are all open for exportation, and from Dublin and Waterford, the quantities exported are encreasing.

Some whimsical fellows are selling a species of *Gingerbread* about the streets, which they denominate *National Assembly*. This is done to tally with the thin cakes commonly called *Parliament*.

There are no less than 130 women going out in the transports to Botany Bay; among the female convicts destined for this settlement, there was one so beautiful, that it was thought a pity to send her abroad, and she is therefore preserved for *home cultivation*.

In the first expedition to Botany Bay, the crews of the ships were augmented by eighty young settlers who arrived in perfect health.

The Botany Bay leaf, of such extraordinary combustible quality, turns out, after every analysis, to be more an object of curiosity than use.

The principal Clerk of an eminent brew-house at Pimlico, lately absconded, and carried off with him upwards of two thousand pounds belonging to his employers. He is minus on the whole nearly five thousand pounds; and has contrived, with wonderful ingenuity, to elude the nicest inspection of his books, and make every thing appear fair, as far as three thousand went;—a day of reckoning, however, approaching, when he had every reason to dread the exposure of his delinquency, he made a precipitate retreat with the sum first mentioned, and has probably by this time reached the Continent.

The motions in favour of the Jews in France, are both politic and liberal. As these people are always industrious and serviceable to a state, they ought to be encouraged; and whenever they prove generally dishoneſt, it is owing to their being oppressed, and not fairly suffered to reap the fruits of their own labour.

It is impossible for pen to describe, in terms sufficiently striking, the miserable situation of the crouds of poor wretches who surround Calcutta, and line the roads leading to it; mere skeletons, who have scarcely power to call for assistance on those who pass them by, the greater number of whom are women and children.

On the 7th ult. died at Philadelphia, Mr Jesiah Clark of Northampton, in the 92d year of his age. He was the last of eleven children, (six sons and five daughters;) three of whom lived to be above 90, four above 80, and three above 70 years of age. The sons, without an exception, lived above fifty years with their wives, and survived them. This family were not more remarkable for their longevity, than for their numerous offspring. From the six sons only, have descended 1158 children, grand-children, and great-grand-children; 825 of whom are now living. This venerable old man came to his grave like a shock of corn in its season. Satisfied with life, and reconciled to death, he passed the time of his sojourning here in the fear of God.

By a law of the United States of America, bearing date the 20th of July, it is enacted, that the following duties on tonnage should take place from the 13th of August last, viz. On all ships and vessels built within the said States and belonging wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, or if not built within the said States, but on the 29th of May 1789, belonging, and during the time such ships or vessels shall continue to belong wholly to citizens thereof, at the rate of six cents per ton; on all ships hereafter to be built in the United States, belonging wholly or in part to the subjects of foreign powers, at the rate of thirty cents; and on all other ships or vessels, at the rate of fifty cents per ton. No ship or vessel built within the States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, shall, while employed in the coasting trade, or in the fisheries, pay tonnage more than once in every year. It is further enacted, that any ship or vessel employed in the transportation of any of the produce or manufactures of the United States coastwise within the said States, except such ship or vessel be built within the said States, or belong to a citizen or citizens thereof, shall on each entry pay fifty cents. per ton.

EDINBURGH.

On Sunday last, died at Clendoick, Mrs Craigie of Glendoick.

This day, Bailie Creech paid a visit to the Tolbooth, and expressed his entire approbation of the conduct of Captain Robertson, the principal keeper, having found all the rooms properly white-washed, and in a very clean wholesome condition. The prisoners, in general, were likewise in good health.

The Star, Ritchie, from London, arrived yesterday in Leith Roads, all well.

Tuesday last, the 22d of September, being the day on which the Marquis of Lorn came of age, the same was celebrated at Inverary by the inhabitants of the place, with every mark of affection and attachment to the Argyle family. The town was illuminated, a number of cannon discharged, and bonfires lighted on the tops of the most conspicuous mountains in the neighbourhood. In the evening, a very splendid Ball was given by the Magistrates of the town, at which Sir Alexander Campbell, Ardkinglass, Lieutenant General John Campbell, Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, and their families, and all the principal people in the neighbourhood attended. After the Ball, the company were entertained by the Provost with an elegant supper in honour of the occasion. The health of the Marquis of Lorn, his Majesty and Royal Family, with success to the family of Argyle, and several other loyal and patriotic toasts were drank, and the evening concluded with all the joy which harmony and festivity could inspire.

Betwixt Saturday night and Sunday morning, some villains attempted to break into a shop at the Cross, by breaking off the padlock of the door, and proceeding to other means of getting in, when happily some persons coming down the street, they made the best of their way off.

Wednesday, about eleven o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in an upper room belonging to Mr Kibble, upholsterer, and Mr Kindell, cabinet-maker, in Marshall-street, Liverpool, adjoining Mr Ellingthorp, woollen-draper, and Mr Thomas Clarke, grocer, which by the activity of many gentlemen, with Mr Kemp of Liverpool Fire-Office, &c. was happily got under in a short time, but not without doing considerable damage. The wind blew from N. W. which excited the greatest apprehensions for the immense property in Mr Clarke's warehouse; but the spirited behaviour of every person to check the progress of the flames, was truly commendable; and every grateful respect is due to the owners of several water carts, and their servants, for their readiness and expedition in the supply of water.

The Parish Officers of St Leonard's Bridgnorth, at a late Vestry Meeting, came to the laudable resolution of relieving no person who shall, in future, be found keeping any dog or dogs.—A matter worthy of notice.

Extract of a letter from Perth, Sept. 26.

"The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here yesterday, by the Right Hon. the Lords Hailes and Eskgrove. John Herd, journeyman shoemaker in Inverkeithing, was accused of theft.—The Advocate-depute agreed to restrict the libel to an arbitrary punishment; and the pannel having acknowledged the crime charged before the Jury, was thereupon convicted, and sentenced to be transported beyond seas, in terms of the act of the 25th of his present Majesty, for all the days of his life, and adjudged to service for seven years.

"Ann Stewart, daughter of Thomas Stewart, late tenant in Borlick, was accused of child-murder, and petitioned the Court for banishment. The Advocate-depute, on account of certain circumstances, being induced to give his consent to her being banished for seven years, the Court gave sentence accordingly.

"John Keill, James Keill, and Marjory Boyle, were accused of theft.—The Advocate-depute moved, that the Court would desert the diet against Marjory Boyle *simpliciter*, which was accordingly done, and she dismissed. The Advocate-depute agreed to restrict the libel against the two Keills to an arbitrary punishment; and they having acknowledged the charge before the Jury, were accordingly convicted, and sentenced to be transported, in terms of the above statute, for seven years, and their service adjudged for five years.

"William Rob, son of Will. Rob, weaver in Loanhead of Invergowrie, accused of murder, and Alexander Farquharson in Haugh of Grandtully, accused of theft, were outlawed for not appearing.

"William Malcolm was accused of theft of horses and cattle.—His counsel stated a preliminary objection to the trial, that the pannel was insane, and offered to prove this allegation. The Court allowed a proof thereof, and remitted it to an assize. Upon this point, a number of witnesses were examined.—The assize returned a verdict, by a plurality of voices, finding the allegation of the pannel's insanity not proved. The trial was then appointed to proceed, and the pannel pled not guilty.—It will be late this night before the evidence be concluded, and it is supposed the verdict will not be received till Monday morning."

PITTENWEEM, *Sept.* 22.

This day the following Gentlemen were elected Magistrates of this burgh:—

Messr. Gavin Hogg,
John Smith,
John Douglas,
Alexander Wilkie, } Bailies.
William Mackintosh, Treasurer.

Thermometer and Barometer since our last:

				Ther.	Bar.
Saturday,	*Sept.* 26.	8	P. M.	56	29.83
Sunday,	27.	8	A. M.	58	29.60
		8	P. M.	46	29.48
Monday,	28.	8	A. M.	48	29.36

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Sept. 25.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Barley,	16 s. 6 d.	15 s. 0 d.	13 s. 4 d.
Oats,	13 0	11 6	10 6
Beans,	14 0	13 0	10 6
Pease,	12 0	10 0	8 6
New Wheat,	22 0	18 6	16 8
—— Barley,	16 4	14 8	13 0
—— Oats,	12 6	11 0	10 0

*** No Old Wheat in the Market.

N. B. There was a great Wheat Market, which was not all sold, but the other grains were very quick in sale.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

Sept. 28. John and Katharine, Dingwall, from Alloa, coals.
Fortune, Charteris, from Gottenburgh, goods.
Friendship, Rankine, from Eyemouth, bark.
Mary, Kelly, from Dunbar, goods.
Katharine and Isobel, Lyell, from Perth, ditto.
Jean, Barr, from North Berwick, ballast.
Peggy, Clark, from Dundee, barley.
Mary, Reidshaw, from Whitby, oil.
Endeavour, Jellson, from ditto, ditto.
Andrew and Elizabeth, Millar, from Easterezer, wood.
Augstra Catrina, Jones, from Gronningen, oats.
Martha, Ekumhaja, from Embden, ditto.
Star, Ritchie in the Roads, from London, goods.
Margaret, Higgan, from Alloa, spirits.
Two Sloops with coals.

SAILED,

Elizabeth, Neilson, for Shetland, goods.
Providence, Ross, for Glasgow, ditto.
Lerwick, Gray, for Lerwick, ditto.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Remain in Stromness Harbour,

Sept. 11. Eaton of and for Liverpool, Dagon, from Dantzick, wood.
Mary of Leith, Sharp, from Lewis, for Hull, kelp.
Jean of ditto, Barr, from ditto, for ditto, ditto.
Lady Ann of Annan, Logan, from Whitehaven, for Hull, slates.
Two Friends of Borrowstounness, Thomson, from ditto, for Carron, iron ore.
Nancy of Irvine, Brown, from Riga, for Dublin, wood.
Seaton of Workington, Craig, from Memel, for Kirkcudbright, wood.
Friendship of Leith, Millar, from Inverness, for Sky, wine, &c.
Martha of Limekills, Hutchison, from Petersport, for Leith, kelp.
Fame of Campbeltown, Colvill, from Gottenburgh, for Liverpool, iron, &c.

WIND AT DEAL, SEPT. 24. N. E.

SALE OF A CAPITAL DISTILLERY,
AND OF DISTILLERY UTENSILS.

To be SOLD at *Kilbagie* in Clackmannanshire, on Monday the 26th day of October next, at ten o'clock forenoon.

THE Remaining CAST-IRON and other UTENSILS belonging to that Distillery. *As the whole must be sold without reserve,* purchasers are entreated to attend to this advertisement.

Catalogues to be had of
Messr. Wm. Forlong and Co. merchants in Glasgow;
Mr Wm. Grinlay, broker in Leith;
Mrs Bowie, auctioneer in Edinburgh.

AND,

On Wednesday the 28th day of October will be sold, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, at 12 o'clock noon precisely,

THE LAND, HOUSE, OFFICES, and DISTILLERY of KILBAGIE, situated in the county of Clackmannan, and within a mile of the River Forth, (to which there is access by a navigable Canal) and in the heart of a rich and populous country.

The Distillery is plentifully supplied with water, and there is great plenty of coal, wood, lime-stone, and free-stone, in the immediate neighbourhood. In point of magnitude, solidity, and convenience, it exceeds any thing of the kind in Great Britain; and, besides Mills for threshing of corn, and grinding all sorts of grain, there are included in it a most complete Malting, and houses for feeding, slaughtering, and curing of cattle, hogs, &c. The whole fitted up in a stile superior to any idea that can be conveyed with an advertisement.

The House and Offices are built in a most substantial and elegant manner. The apartments are spacious, numerous, and commodious, fit for the accommodation of a large family.

The above premisses comprehend two large Gardens, well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds, and about 30 acres of land, most of it rich Kerse ground.

The above Subjects will be exposed at the price of TWO THOUSAND POUNDS.

For further particulars, apply to David Stewart banker in Edinburgh, or Robert Boswell writer to the signet.

ESTATE IN ROXBURGHSHIRE
TO SELL.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 25th November next, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon,

THE LANDS and BARONY of HUNTHILL, with the Teinds and Pertinents, in the parish of Jedburgh, and county of Roxburgh, holding blench of the Crown, and qualifying the proprietor to vote for a member of Parliament.

This estate is very improveable, and contains 1100 acres of land, mostly arable. It lies in a good sporting country, both for fishing and fowling; and there is a genteel mansion-house, lately built, and in good repair, with proper offices, fit to accommodate a large family. The present yearly rent is about 330l. Sterling, and the tenants, over and above their money rent pay a considerable number of coal carriages and kain fowls, besides other services, at a moderate computation worth 10l. Sterling yearly. The full grown wood is valued at about 1000l. Sterling, and the young plantations are thriving and extensive. A power is reserved in the leases to plant certain parts of the ground, and also to dig for coal and lime, (of which the lands carry strong symptoms,) without any deduction of rent. There is also a large moss producing excellent peats, for which there is a ready sale in the Burgh of Jedburgh, only a mile distant, and where there is a good butcher market twice a-week.

The estate will be sold in whole or in separate lots as purchasers incline. The mansion house and adjacent inclosures, in the natural possession of the proprietor, (some of which are newly laid down in grass) may be entered to immediately, and the purchaser may also have the proprietor's stock on these inclosures at a valuation.

For further particulars, apply to the proprietor at Hunthill, or to Mr Riddell, writer to the signet, George's Square, in whose hands the tacks and title-deeds may be seen, and with whom any person incling a private bargain may treat.

SALE OF LANDS
IN THE COUNTY OF KINCARDINE.

To be SOLD by public roup, by warrant of the Court of Session, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 18th day of November next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE following parts of the Lands and Barony of PHESDO, consisting of the Farms of Pitnamoon, Stanriehaugh, Drousmyre, and Gallowhillock. These lands lie in the parish of Fordoun & Marykirk, and in the most populous & fruitful part of the country. Limestone may be had for improvement at the distance of six or seven miles, and the conveniency of excellent post roads betwixt the above farms and the town of Montrose, a good sea-port, renders the conveyance of every article easy.

The yearly gross rent payable at present for the above lands, as proven in the process for a warrant to sell, is
L. 140 13 6 10-12ths.

From which deduct Ministers stipends, School-masters salaries, and other public burdens, the yearly amount whereof is under
10 0 6

Remains present free rent of these lands 130 13 6 10-12ths.

But the leases on all the farms are now expired, and a very considerable rise of rent will be got on new leases, particularly for Pitnamoon and Stanriehaugh. On the farm of Pitnamoon there is a barley mill and a lint miln, and the lands consist in whole of 364 Scots acres of arable ground, 73 acres of pasture, and upwards of 100 acres of muir, and on the most moderate computation, will give a yearly rent of above 200 l. Sterling.

The above lands hold blench of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books at 390 l. 5 s. Scots.

The tiends of the lands of Gallowhillock, which lie in the parish of Marykirk, are valued by an old decreet, and are wholly exhausted by the minister's stipend. The tiends of the lands in the parish of Fordoun are also valued, and are within about 7 l. Sterling yearly of being exhausted by the minister's stipend.

For further particulars, application may be made to Thomas Brodie, clerk to the signet, South Hanover Street, Edinburgh, or to Thomas Stewart, town-clerk of Montrose.

NOTICE
To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM EWING, Farmer and Dealer in Cattle in Bullurrich.

THAT upon the application of the said William Ewing, and of Alexander Ewing of Nether Balloch, a creditor to the extent required by the statute, the Lord Stonefield, Ordinary, officiating on the bills, upon the 22d of September current, did sequestrate the whole real and personal estate of the said William Ewing, situated within Scotland, and appointed his creditors to meet at Dumbarton, within the house of George M'Farlane, vintner there, upon Friday the 2d of October next, at twelve o'clock noon, to name an interim factor upon the said sequestrated estate; and granted warrant and commission to any of the Magistrates of the Burgh of Dumbarton, whom failing, to the sheriff or his substitute of the county of Dumbarton, to attend the said meeting of creditors, and to receive their grounds of debt, with the oaths required by the statute thereon, and to sign the minutes of the creditors along with the preses chosen by them. And ordained the person or persons above mentioned, who shall act as commissioner at the meeting, to transmit the original minutes, signed by him and the preses, with the acceptance of the factor chosen at the meeting thereto subjoined, to the clerk to the sequestration, to be kept amongst the records of Court, for the benefit of all concerned. Of all which, intimation is hereby given in terms of the statute.

LANDS IN FIFE FOR SALE AND TO BE LET.

To be Sold by Private Bargain,

THE two north fields of WESTER CASH, lying in the parish of Strathmiglo and county of Fife, with the superiority and freehold qualification of thefe Lands. The parks contain about 146 acres, are of good quality and delightfully fituated between the towns of Falkland, Auchtermuchity, and Strathmiglo. They afford a moft eligible fite for a houfe, having an extenfive profpect of the Strath of Fife, and lies in a gentle flop, which prevents them from being expofed to high winds. There is an excellant free-ftone quarry upon the lands, and they have a privilege of burning limeftone on the Lommonds. The purchafer may enter immediately; and a conliderable part of the price will be allowed to remain in his hands, if agreeable to him.

And to be be LET by public roup, within the houfe of David Gardner innkeeper in Strathmiglo, on Friday the 6th day of November next, between the hours of twelve mid-day, and two afternoon, the remaining part of the faid lands of WESTER CASH, and the whole lands of LEADENURQUHART, in feperate inclofures for one year after Martinmas next.

And alfo to be LET by private bargain, the remaining years, being feven, of the leafe of that part of the lands of KINCAPLE with the houfes poffeft by Mr Low of Pittencrieff, and his fubtenants. Thefe lands conlift of about 60 acres, are of excellent quality, and in high order,

For further particulars apply to Mr Low at Cupar, or to George Tod, writer in Edinburgh.

N. B. One or more contractors wanted to build Draw Kills, and work lime, on a fcale of conliderable extent.

Apply as above.

SALE OF LANDS,

IN THE SHIRES OF PERTH AND KINROSS,

AND OF

HOUSES IN DUNFERMLINE.

By Adjournment.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the houfe of John Wilfon, vintner in Dunfermline, upon Tuefday the 3d day of November 1789, between the hours of eleven forenoon and twelve mid-day,

THE SUBJECTS which belonged to *James Beveridge*, writer in Dunfermline, lately deceafed, in the following lots:

LOT I. The Town and Lands of PITFAR, in the parish of Foffaway, and fouth-eaft corner of the fhire of Perth, containing near 500 Scots acres, and fituated within four miles of Kinrofs, five miles of Dunfermline, and five miles of Alloa. The lands hold of the Crown, and are within a mile of coal and limeftone.—If more agreeable to offerers, thefe lands will be expofed in two lots.

Francis Henderfon the tenant will fhow the fubjects.

II. Four Eight Parts of the Town and Lands of KILDUFF, in the united parifhes of Foffaway and Tillibole, and fhire of Kinrofs, fituated within two miles of coal and limeftone, three miles weft from Kinrofs, and hold of Sir Henry Moncrieff Welwood of Tillibole, for payment of a fmall feu-duty.

John Beveridge at Kelduff will fhow thefe lands.

III. That Large and Commodious HOUSE, with the Garden adjoining, fituated in the Kirkgate of Dunfermline, fome time poffeffed by Mr Walker, now deceafed, as an inn, and laft by the faid James Beveridge and his tenants, containing ten fire-rooms, befides large cellars and ftables.

IV. That HOUSE of three ftories, with back court and offices adjoining, fituated in the Maygate of Dunfermline, containing 6 large fore and back fhop, and twelve other fire-rooms, as lately poffeffed by Mrs Crawford, now deceafed, and Mr Eckford, merchant. This houfe has got a new roof and other repairs, at a conliderable expence, within thefe two years.

V. That Large HOUSE of three ftories, containing a fhop and feven rooms, with the cellars adjoining, fituated on the North fide of the High Street, a little eaft of the Tron of Dunfermline, as lately poffeffed by John Reid, merchant, now deceafed, and laft by Richard Burns and James Beveridge, merchants.

The articles of roup, title-deeds, and a plan of the lands of Pitfarr, will be feen in the hands of Mr Robert Scotland, merchant in Dunfermline, with whom intending purchafers may treat for a private bargain of any of the lots, before the day of roup; and George Tod, writer in Edinburgh, will alfo inform as to further particulars.

SHEEP FARM AND INN TO LET.

THERE are to be LET for the fpace of nineteen years, or fuch other period of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Whitfunday 1790,

The following INN and FARM, lying in the parifhes of Crawfurd and Crawfurdjohn, and county of Lanark.

I. The PUBLIC HOUSE of ELWANFOOT, with a FARM of about forty acres, prefently poffeffed by Alexander Hutchifon, at 40 l.

II. The Farm of MOUNTHARRICK, poffeffed by Thomas and James Frenches, at 80 l.

The Public Houfe at Elwanfoot is well adapted for bufinefs, lying upon the great road from Glafgow to Carlifle and Dumfries by Moffat.

Propofals for leafes may be given in to Mr Mitchelfon, Nicholfon's Street, Edinburgh; and fuch as are not accepted will be kept fecret, if required.

COUNTY LOUTH, IRELAND.

A BANKRUPT's SALE.

By Order of the ASSIGNEES of JER. VICKERS & CO.

To be SOLD by Auction, by PAT. MARSH, at the Royal Exchange of the city of Dublin, on Thurfday the 8th of October 1789, at two o'clock,

TWO THIRDS, undivided Shares, of an extenfive and profitable MANUFACTORY of MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, &c. fituated within one mile and a half of Dundalk, (a good fea-port) in a delightful valley, on the banks of a beautiful river, and in the heart of one of the moft fertile and induftrious counties in Ireland. The Dwelling-houfe, the Houfes for Manufacturers, Boiling-houfe, Warehoufe, Office, Drying-houfe, Calender, and Finifhing houfe, are nearly new, moftly flated, in perfect order, and actually employed. The bleaching grounds are extenfive and convenient. The refident tradefmen pay more than the yearly rent.

In order to prove the trade highly productive, it is neceffary to mention, that the original ftock was 6000 l. and, on the laft fettlement of accounts, (which is to be made every firft day of January), the capital amounted to 10,400 l. after deducing all expences, bad debts, &c.

The partnerfhip was firft formed in May 1784, for feven years, at the expiration of which (fhould any of the partners wifh to retire) the buildings, looms, (of which there are eighty-fix), machinery, &c. are to be fairly valued, and paid for by the remaining Partners.

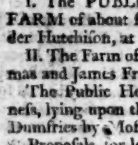
The chief article manufactured is amply protected by high duties on its importation; and the Parliament of Ireland grants a bounty on all that is manufactured here.

On examination it will be found (in proportion to its extent) as profitable, and in every refpect as well circumftanced, as any in either kingdom.

It will pofitively be fold the above day, if not previoufly difpofed of by private contract.

Further particulars may be known, and every information given, by applying to Alan Bellingham, Efq; or Mr Francis Bennett, aflignees; or Mr Pat. Marfh.

DUBLIN, Aug. 4. 1789.



FOR GRENADA,

THE TIVOLI,

JAMES M'LEISH Mafter,

Will be ready to receive goods at Port-Glafgow by the 1ft October, and clear to fail by 1ft November.

This is a new veffel, fails well, and has the beft accommodations for paffengers.

For freight or paffage, apply to John Campbell, fenior, here, or the Captain at Port-Glafgow.

N. B. A MASON, well recommended, willing to ferve a gentleman in Grenada for a term of years, will meet with proper encouragement, by applying to Mr Campbell.

Glafgow, Sept. 18. 1789.

TO BE LENT,

At the Term of Martinmas next.

FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS Sterling, on Heritable Security, and in one fum.

Apply to Edward Bruce, clerk to the fignet.

CUMBERLAND BUSH INN,

IN THE CITY OF CARLISLE,

Lately occupied by MR WILLIAM HOW.

MR HOW with gratitude returns his moft fincere thanks to the Public, for their many favours conferred upon him, and, at the fame time, begs leave to inform them, that he has retired from the faid inn, on account of his bad ftate of health, and has let the fame to James Fairbairn, who has, for feveral years, been butler and houfe-fteward, &c. to William H. Maxwell Conftable of Everingham, in the county of York, Efq. and who, he doubts not, will conduct the bufinefs in fuch a manner as to merit a continuation of their favours.

JAMES FAIRBAIRN takes this opportunity to inform the Nobility, Gentry, travellers, and others, That he has entered to the above inn, which he is now refitting, as conveniently and completely as poffible, for their reception, and where he humbly lolicits for a continuation of their favours, and of the public in general, which he will ever ftudioufly endeavour to merit by a ftrict attention to render every thing in his power as agreeable and convenient as poffible.

COUNTY OF FIFE.

THE Convener of the County of Fife, in obedience to the minutes of the General Meeting of the County, held at Cupar, on the 18th day of June laft, hereby requefts the Noblemen, Freeholders, Juftices of Peace, Commiffioners of Supply, and other Heritors of the faid county, to meet at Cupar, on Tuefday the 6th day of October next, in order to receive the report of the Committee appointed by the faid General Meeting, on the 18th of June laft, to make the alterations and amendments on the Turnpike Bill for this county, directed by the faid meeting, and to revife the bill as now altered and amended by the faid Committee.

The Committee on the Turnpike Bill are requefted to meet, on the Head-court day, at eleven o'clock forenoon.

OYSTER SCALPS TO LET.

To be LET by public roup, in Gibb's Coffeehoufe, Shore of Leith, upon Wednefday 7th October, betwixt the hours of five and fix in the afternoon,

THE OYSTER SCALPS belonging to the Lordfhip of Aberdour, lying betwixt Burntifland and Aberdour, from the north fhore to the middle of the Frith. The Oyfters are remarkably good, and very plenty.

For particulars apply to Hugh Brenner accomptant in Edinburgh, or Robert Beatfon factor for the Earl of Morton; either of whom will treat by private bargain betwixt and the day of roup.

As there is reafon to believe thefe fcalps are fifhed by perfons having no right fo to do, intimation is hereby given, that all perfons found trefpaffing will be profecute with feverity.

LANDS in the neighbourhood of GLASGOW.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Tontine Coffeehoufe in Glafgow, upon Wednefday the 30th day of September curr. between the hours of twelve and two afternoon, in one or more lots,

The LANDS of KENMURE, lying in the Barony parifh of Glafgow, having the Great Canal on the north, and the poft-road from Edinburgh to Glafgow on the fouth. They are all inclofed and fubdivided, and on them is a manfion-houfe and offices, with a conliderable extent of thriving plantations.

If fold feparately, the lands will be expofed in the following lots, viz.

I. The FARM of BRAKENBRAE, as poffeffed by William Macfarlane and John Mochrie, conlifting of about 85 acres.

II. The FARM of LAIGH KENMURE, out of leafe, conlifting of about 92 acres.

III. The LANDS of HIGH KENMURE, moftly under leafe to Thomas Reid, conlifting of about 124 acres. On this lot the manfion-houfe and offices ftand, and the Great Canal runs through part of it.

The title-deeds, with a copy of the rental, and plans of the different lots, are lodged in the hands of John Lang writer in Glafgow, to whom, or to the proprietor at Kenmure, or to Charles Stewart writer to the fignet in Edinburgh, application may be made for further particulars, and either of whom will alfo treat for a private fale, if required.

FARMS IN ROXBURGHSHIRE.

To be LET for fuch number of years as fhall be agreed on, and entered to at Whitfunday 1790,

THE LANDS of KERSMAINS, the EAST MAINS NETHERTOWN and NEWTON of ROXBURGH, and the MILL and MILL-LANDS of ROXBURGH, all lying in the parifh of Roxburgh.

Thefe farms conlift of arable and paflure land, are well adapted to turnip culture, and are capable of great improvement. They may be let either as occupied by the prefent tenants, or in a different manner, as fhall be agreed on between the proprietor and offerers.

Further information may be obtained, by applying to Mr Erfkine clerk to the fignet, Edinburgh, or Mr Kerr, Commiffioner for the Duke of Roxburgh, at Broomlands, near Kelfo, to either of whom the perfons inclining to take the farms may addrefs their propofals. The bailie officer refiding at Barns Loanhead will fhow the farms.

DUMBARTON SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at the Exchange Coffeehoufe, Edinburgh, upon Wednefday the 25th day of November next, betwixt the hours of five and fix afternoon, either together, or in the following lots.

I. The Lands of MIDDLE and WESTER CATTER, with the Mill and Mill Lands of Catter, in the parifh of Kilmaronock, and fhire of Dumbarton, and within two miles of Loch Lomond, of which there is a moft extenfive view from the houfe. The free rent of this lot is about 270l. Sterling.

There is a good houfe upon the lands, built in the modern ftile, conlifting of nine fire-rooms, befides kitchen, cellars, and garrets; there are fubftantial office-houfes adjoining.

There is alfo a very good orchard, well ftocked with fruit-trees of the beft kinds in this country, and the houfe is pleafantly fituated on the banks of the Water of Endrick, at the junction of three great roads leading to Glafgow, Dumbarton, and Stirling.

The property lands are all inclofed and fubdivided. A great part of them are at prefent out of tack, and the tacks of the remainder are nearly expired.

There is a conliderable quantity of fine planting near the houfe; and there is alfo fome natural wood, part of which is ready to be cut.

LOT II. The Property of Part of the Lands of BORELAND, in the fame parifh and the Superiority of the whole, affording a freehold qualification in Dumbarton-fhire; the rents and feu-duties amounting to about 116l. Sterling yearly.

For further particulars, apply to Mr Buchanan the proprietor, at Catter, by Glafgow; Mr Ferrier writer to the fignet, Edinburgh; or John Leckie writer in Glafgow.

GREENLAND SHIPS FOR SALE.

On Friday the fecond of October next, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be expofed to fale by public roup, at the houfe of Munro Rofs, vintner in Borrowftounneſs,

THE GOOD SHIP CALEDONIA,

River built, pierced for carrying 20 guns on one deck, and meafuring 398 tons, for the bounty, with all her ftores and fifhing materials, as fhe prefently lies in the Harbour of Borrowftounneſs.

ALSO,

THE GOOD SHIP LEVIATHAN,

Built at Arundel, on the weft of England, meafures for the bounty 321 tons, with all her ftores and fifhing materials, as fhe prefently lies in the Harbour of Borrowftounneſs.

Ships inventories and conditions of fale, to be feen by applying to Charles Addifon and Sons, Borrowftounneſs.

Manufacturers of, and Dealers in,

TOBACCO AND SNUFF.

EXCISE OFFICE, *Edinburgh 24th Sept.* 1789.

BY an act of laft Seffion of Parliament, 29. Geo. III. cap. 68. entitled, "An act for repealing the duties on tobacco and fnuff, and for granting new duties in lieu thereof;" it is, amongft other things, enacted, That from and after the 10th of October 1789, all and every manufacturer and manufacturers of, and dealer and dealers in, tobacco or fnuff, fhall three days, at the leaft, before he, fhe, or they, fhall begin to manufacture or fell any tobacco, tobacco ftalks, Spanifh, tobacco ftalks for tobacco ftalk flour, fnuff-work, tobacco ftalk flour, or fnuff, make true and particular entry in writing of all houfes, warehoufes, workhoufes, fhops, rooms, cellars, vaults, and other places, by him, her, or them, refpectively intended to be made ufe of for the manufacturing, keeping, or felling, tobacco, tobacco ftalks, Spanifh, tobacco ftalks for tobacco ftalk flour, fnuff-work, tobacco ftalk flour, or fnuff, at the Office of Excife, within the compafs or limits whereof fuch refpective houfes, warehoufes, workhoufes, fhops, rooms, cellars, vaults, and other places, refpectively, fhall be fituate, on pain of forfeiting the fum of Two Hundred Pounds for every houfe, warehoufe, workhoufe, fhop, room, cellar, vault, or other place, which he, fhe, or they, fhall make ufe of for the manufacturing, keeping, or felling, tobacco, tobacco ftalks, Spanifh, tobacco ftalks for tobacco ftalk flour, fnuff-work, tobacco ftak flour, or fnuff, without having made fuch entry thereof as aforefaid, together with the tobacco, tobacco ftalks, Spanifh, tobacco ftalks for tobacco ftalk flour, fnuff-work, tobacco ftalk flour, and fnuff, refpectively, which fhall at any time be found therein, and alfo all the casks, veffels, and packages, whatfoever, containing the fame; and all fuch tobacco, tobacco ftalks, Spanifh, tobacco ftalks for tobacco ftalk flour, fnuff-work, tobacco ftalk flour, fnuff, casks, veffels, and packages, fhall, and may be feized by any officer or officers of the Cuftoms or Excife: That all and every manufacturer and manufacturers of, and dealers in, tobacco or fnuff, fhall cauſe to be painted or written, in large legible characters, over the outer door, or in the front, or on fome confpicuous part of each and every houfe, ware-houſe, work-houſe, fhop, room, cellar, vault, or other place, by him, her, or them, refpectively, made ufe of for the manufacturing, keeping, or felling, tobacco, tobacco ftalks, Spanifh, tobacco ftalks for tobacco ftalk flour, fnuff-work, tobacco ftalk flour, or fnuff, the words, *Manufacturer of, and dealer in, Tobacco and Snuff, or Tobacco, or Snuff, or Manufacturer of or Dealer in Tobacco and Snuff, or Tobacco or Snuff,* as the cafe may require, on pain of forfeiting for every fuch houſe, ware-houſe, work-houſe, fhop, room, cellar, vault, or other place, which fhall be fo made ufe of by any fuch manufacturer or manufacturers, dealer or dealers, without having the faid words painted or written as is hereby directed, the fum of Fifty Pounds: That if any perfon or perfons whatfoever, other than fuch as fhall have duly made entry at the proper Office of Excife, of each and every houſe, ware-houſe, work-houſe, fhop, room, cellar, vault, or other place, by him, her, or them, refpectively, made ufe of for the manufacturing, keeping, or felling, of tobacco, tobacco ftalks, Spanifh, tobacco ftalks for tobacco ftalk flour, fnuff-work, tobacco ftalk flour, and fnuff, or one of them, fhall paint or write, or cauſe to be painted or written, over the outer door, or in the front, or on any part of any houſe, ware-houſe, work-houſe, fhop, room, cellar, vault, or other place, to him, her, or them, belonging, the faid words, or any of them, all and every fuch perfon or perfons refpectively offending therein, fhall, for each and every fuch offence, forfeit the fum of One Hundred Pounds, and fhall alfo be fubject to the feveral penalties and forfeitures to which perfons manufacturing of, or dealing in, tobacco and fnuff, or either of them, without entry, are fubjected to by virtue of this act: That no perfon or perfons whatfoever fhall manufacture, or cauſe or procure to be manufactured, out of the limits of the chief office of Excife in London, any tobacco, tobacco ftalks, Spanifh, tobacco ftalks for tobacco ftalk flour, fnuff-work, tobacco ftalk flour, or fnuff, in any place or places whatfoever, other than and except cities and the fuburbs thereof, and market towns, and alfo except fuch place and places refpectively as fhall be more than five miles diftant from any part of the fea-coaft of Great Britain, unleſs fuch place or places fhall be a city or fuburbs thereof, or a market town within three miles of fome port into which tobacco may be imported under this act, and in which the manufacture of tobacco or fnuff fhall be carried on at the time of paſſing this act; and if any perfon or perfons whatfoever fhall manufacture, or cauſe or procure to be manufactured, out of the limits of the chief Office of Excife in London, any tobacco, tobacco ftalks, Spanifh, tobacco ftalks for tobacco ftalk flour, fnuff-work, tobacco ftalk flour, or fnuff, in any place or places whatfoever other than and except cities and the fuburbs thereof, and market towns, and alſo except fuch place or places refpectively as fhall be more than five miles diftant from any part of the fea-coaft of Great Britain, the perfon or perfons ſo offending fhall ſeverally, for each and every fuch offence, forfeit the ſum of Fifty Pounds: That no manufacturer or manufacturers of fnuff, duly licenſed according to the directions of this act, fhall incur or be liable to the ſaid penalty of Fifty Pounds, for or by reaſon of his, her, or their manufacturing or cauſing or procuring to be manufactured any tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, fnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or fnuff, at any tobacco or fnuff manufactory, whereof due entry ſhall be made at this Office of Excife, according to the directions of this act, and which ſhall have been uſed as a tobacco or fnuff manufactory reſpectively, at any time on or before the 5th July 1789; any thing herein before contained to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding: That all and every manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco or fnuff ſhall, three days at leaſt before he, ſhe, or they ſhall begin to manufacture any tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, fnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or fnuff, make true and particular entry in writing, at the Office of Exciſe within the compaſs or limits whereof he, ſhe, or they ſhall have, keep, or uſe any mill, preſs, engine, roller, ſtove, muller, or ſpinning wheel, for the performing any proceſs, operation, matter, or thing whatſoever, in or about the manufacturing tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, fnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or fnuff, of each and every ſuch mill, preſs, engine, roller, ſtove, muller, or ſpinning wheel, for the performing any proceſs, operation, matter, or thing in or about the manufacturing tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, fnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or fnuff, on pain of forfeiting the ſum of Fifty Pounds for every ſuch mill, preſs, engine, roller, ſtove, muller, or ſpinning wheel, which he, ſhe, or they ſhall have, keep, or uſe, for the performing any proceſs, operation, matter, or thing whatſoever, in or about the manufacturing tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, fnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or fnuff, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a manufacturer or manufacturers of fnuff: That all and every perſon and perſons who ſhall ſell any tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, returns of tobacco, or any tobacco ſtalks flattened, or any tobacco ſtalks cut into what is commonly called Spaniſh, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a dealer or dealers in tobacco; and that all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall ſell any tobacco ſtalk flour, fnuff-work, or fnuff, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a dealer or dealers in fnuff, within the meaning of this act."

By this act, it is alſo enacted, "That all and every perſon or perſons, who ſhall manufacture tobacco or fnuff, or deal in tobacco or fnuff, ſhall, before he, ſhe, or they ſhall manufacture tobacco or fnuff, or deal in tobacco or fnuff, take out ſuch licenſe or licenſes herein after mentioned, as the caſe may require, authoriſing ſuch perſon or perſons to manufacture tobacco and fnuff, or to deal in tobacco and fnuff, as the caſe may require, which licenſes reſpectively, ſhall be granted in manner herein after mentioned; (that is to ſay) in caſe any ſuch licenſe ſhall be granted, to authoriſe the perſon or perſons, to whom the ſame ſhall be granted, to manufacture tobacco and fnuff, or to deal in tobacco and fnuff, within the limits of the city of *Edinburgh*, the ſame ſhall be granted under the hands and ſeals of two or more of the Commiſſioners of Exciſe in *Scotland* for the time being; or if any ſuch licenſe ſhall be granted, to authoriſe the perſon or perſons, to whom the ſame ſhall be granted, to manufacture tobacco and fnuff, or to deal in tobacco and fnuff, in any part of *Scotland*, out of the limits of the city of *Edinburgh*, then the ſame ſhall be granted under the reſpective hands and ſeals of the Collectors and Supervifors of Exciſe in Scotland, within their reſpective collections and diſtricts; and ſuch reſpective Commiſſioners of Exciſe, or two or more of them reſpectively, and alſo all ſuch Collectors and Supervifors, are hereby reſpectively authoriſed and required to grant ſuch licenſes to the perſons who ſhall apply for the ſame, or the perſon or perſons applying for the ſame, firſt paying the ſeveral ſums of money herein after mentioned; that is to ſay,

The ſum of Forty Shillings for each ſuch license, which ſhall be granted *previous* to the 10th day of November 1790, to authoriſe any perſon or perſons, to manufacture tobacco and fnuff, until the ſaid 10th day of November 1790;

The ſum of Forty Shillings for each and every ſuch license, which ſhall be granted *after* the ſaid 10th day of November 1790, to authoriſe any perſon or perſons to manufacture tobacco and fnuff, if the tobacco or fnuff-work weighed by him, her, or them, for manufacture, according to the directions of this act, within the year, ending the 10th day of October, previous to his, her, or their taking out ſuch license, ſhall not have exceeded the quantity of 20,000 libs. weight;

Three Pounds, if exceeding 20,000 libs. and not exceeding 30,000 libs. weight;

Four Pounds, if exceeding 30,000 libs. and not exceeding 40,000 libs. weight;

Five Pounds, if exceeding 40,000 libs. and not exceeding 50,000 libs. weight;

Six Pounds, if exceeding 50,000 libs. and not exceeding 60,000 libs. weight;

Seven Pounds, if exceeding 60,000 libs. and not exceeding 70,000 libs. weight;

Eight Pounds, if exceeding 70,000 libs. and not exceeding 80,000 libs. weight;

Nine Pounds, if exceeding 80,000 libs. and not exceeding 90,000 libs. weight;

Ten Pounds, if exceeding 90,000 libs. and not exceeding 100,000 libs. weight;

Twelve Pounds, if exceeding 100,000 libs. and not exceeding 120,000 libs. weight;

Fifteen Pounds, if exceeding 120,000 libs. and not exceeding 150,000 libs. weight;

Twenty Pounds, if exceeding 150,000 libs. weight.

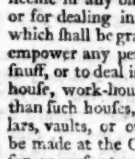
The ſum of Five Shillings for each ſuch license to authoriſe him, her, or them to deal in tobacco and fnuff within the limits of the chief Office of Exciſe in *London*, or within the limits of the city of *Edinburgh*; and the ſum of Two Shillings and Sixpence for each ſuch license to authoriſe the perſon or perſons to whom the ſame ſhall be granted to deal in tobacco and fnuff in any other part of *Great Britain*, out of the ſaid reſpective limits: That the ſaid ſeveral ſums of money by this act directed to be paid for ſuch licenſes reſpectively, ſhall be paid for ſuch reſpective licenſes to ſuch perſons as are herein after in that behalf reſpectively mentioned (that is to ſay) ſuch thereof as ſhall be paid for ſuch licenſes which ſhall be granted to authoriſe any perſon or perſons to manufacture tobacco and fnuff, or to deal in tobacco and fnuff, in any part of Great Britain out of the ſaid reſpective limits, ſhall be paid to the reſpective Collectors of Exciſe granting ſuch reſpective licenſes: That no perſon or perſons ſhall manufacture tobacco or fnuff, or deal in tobacco or fnuff, after the expiration of twelve months from the time of taking out any ſuch license as aforeſaid, unleſs ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall take out a freſh license, in the manner herein before directed, ten days at leaſt before the expiration of twelve months from the time of taking out ſuch former license, and ſo in like manner from year to year; and that if any perſon or perſons ſhall manufacture tobacco or fnuff, without firſt taking out a license, and renewing the ſame yearly, as herein before in that behalf directed, he, ſhe, or they ſhall, for each and every ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of Two Hundred Pounds; and that if any perſon or perſons ſhall deal in tobacco or fnuff, without firſt taking out a license, and renewing the ſame yearly, as is herein before in that behalf directed, he, ſhe, or they ſhall, for each and every ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of Fifty Pounds. Provided always, That no perſon or perſons to whom any license ſhall be granted, according to the directions of this act, to authoriſe him, her, or them to manufacture tobacco and fnuff, ſhall be obliged to take out any license to authoriſe him, her, or them to deal in tobacco or fnuff, or either of them; ſo that ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall not, at any time, ſell any tobacco in a leſs quantity than four pounds weight, or fnuff in a leſs quantity than two pounds weight, any thing herein before contained to the contrary notwithſtanding. Provided alſo, That perſons manufacturing tobacco or fnuff, or dealing in tobacco or fnuff, in partnerſhip, and in one houſe or ſhop only, ſhall not be obliged to take out more than one license in any one year for manufacturing tobacco and fnuff, or for dealing in tobacco and fnuff; and that no one license which ſhall be granted by virtue of this act, ſhall authoriſe or empower any perſon or perſons to manufacture tobacco or fnuff, or to deal in tobacco or fnuff, in any other houſe, ware-houſe, work-houſe, ſhop, room, cellar, vault, or other place than ſuch houſes, warehouſes, workhouſes, ſhops, rooms, cellars, vaults, or other places, whereof entry in writing ſhall be made at the Office of Exciſe, in the names of ſuch perſon or perſons, according to the directions of this act, at the time of granting ſuch license."

By the ſaid act it is further enacted and declared, "That all thumb-cut, black leaf lug, and twiſt, or pig tail tobacco, ſhall be deemed and taken to be roll tobacco: That all tobacco ſmalls ſifted from ſhort cut tobacco, and ſhag tobacco, and all returns of Spaniſh, ſhall be deemed and taken to be returns of tobacco: That all ſand ſifted from tobacco ſmalls ſhall be deemed and taken to be tobacco ſand: That all tobacco ſtalks flattened and cut into what is commonly called Spaniſh, ſhall be deemed and taken to be Spaniſh: That all tobacco ſtalks ſtripped or taken from the leaf, ſhall be deemed and taken to be tobacco ſtalks; and that all tobacco ſtalks prepared, or laid down for being manufactured into tobacco ſtalk flour, ſhall be deemed and taken to be tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, within the meaning of that act; and alſo, That all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall manufacture tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, or returns of tobacco, or who ſhall manufacture or flatten any tobacco ſtalks, or cut any tobacco ſtalks into what is commonly called Spaniſh, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco: That all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall grind or manufacture any tobacco ſtalk flour, fnuff-work, or fnuff, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a manufacturer or manufacturers of fnuff: That all and every perſon and perſons who ſhall ſell any tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, returns of tobacco, or any tobacco ſtalks flattened, or any tobacco ſtalks cut into what is commonly called Spaniſh, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a dealer or dealers in tobacco; and that all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall ſell any tobacco ſtalk flour, fnuff-work, or fnuff, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a dealer or dealers in fnuff, within the meaning of this act."

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE have thought proper to direct this public notice to be given, of the ſeveral foregoing clauſes of the Tobacco Act, that all perſons concerned may duly attend to and comply with the ſame, and thereby avoid thoſe PENALTIES and FORFEITURES which will certainly enſue from their neglect or refuſal.

By order of the Board,

JOHN THOMSON, } Secretaries.
ADAM PEARSON, }



FOR TORTOLA,

THE FORTUNE,

JAMES HOW Maſter,

To ſail on or before the 12th October.

FOR GRENADA,

The MARGARET, ALLAN HARVIE Maſter, to ſail on or before the 20th October.

FOR ST. KITT'S,

The HOPE, JOHN M'MILLAN Maſter, to ſail on or before the 20th October.

For freight or paſſage in theſe veſſels apply to Alexander Houſtoun and Company, Glaſgow, or to Malcolm, Ritchie, and Leitch, Greenock.

SEPT. 17. 1789.

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